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ured by addition and memorizing, after various periods of sleep. For the performance of practiced work, such as addition, a half hour's sleep gives full restoration. For more difficult work, such as memorizing, a longer period of sleep is necessary. The restorative effect of sleep is, in the case of difficult mental work, proportional to the duration of it. *Das Augenmass bei Schulkindern* (pp. 42–87): HERMAN GIERING. – The chief result of this study is the absence of improvement in eye-measurement in children of school age and even in many cases from the age of three. Boys appear to be superior to girls. In general children from six years and upwards are subject to the same illusions as adults. When experiential data are excluded differences of depth are not distinguished in monocular vision. *Ueber die Bleichung des Sehpurpurs durch Lichter verschiedener Wellenlänge* (pp. 88–92): W. NAGEL und H. PIPER. – Experiments on the retinæ of owls and frogs showed that the series of colors produced in the bleaching of the visual purple is unaffected by the wavelength of the bleaching light. No support found for Kühne's assumption of a visual yellow. *Dichromatische Fovea, trichromatische Peripherie* (pp. 93–101): WILIBALD NAGEL. – Description of a case of green-blindness of the fovea with trichromatic peripheral vision. It goes to show the unsatisfactoriness of the Holmgren test which proved ineffective in disclosing the defect. *Ueber die Verlegung der Netzhautbilder nach aussen* (pp. 102–110): A. E. FICK. – Outward projection of a single luminous point in a dark visual field is extremely inexact, contrary to usual assumptions. Literaturbericht.

Adler, Felix. *The Essentials of Spirituality.* New York: James Pott & Co. 1905. Pp. 92. $1.00.

Hegel. *Encyclopädie der philosophischen Wissenschaften im Grundriss.* Edited by Georg Lasson. Leipzig: Darr. 1905. Pp. lxxvi + 522. 3.60 M.

Lagerborg, Rolf. *Das Gefühlsproblem.* Leipzig: Barth. 1905. Pp. vi + 141.

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NOTES AND NEWS

THE experiments of Professor Burke in artificial biogenesis (see the *Fortnightly Review* for September) emphasize the revolutionary nature of much of the progress in present day biology. Commenting on these experiments, the *Medical News* notes investigations and results of other workers in the same field. Bütschli was able to obtain combinations which showed activities much like those of protoplasm. Artificial emulsions showed a microscopic structure almost identical with that of protoplasm; oil emulsions suspended in water showed ameboid changes of form. Quincke's experiment is classic. He suspended in water a drop of almond oil and chloroform, and then by means of a capillary tube caused a drop of a two per cent. solution of sodium carbonate to approach the globule. The latter exhibited movements strikingly like those of amœbæ. The latest of these attempts has been made by Stephane Leduc who produced an artificial cell showing growth and germination. In a solution of copper sulphate he suspended a drop of saccharose solution containing a trace of ferrocyanide of potassium. The drop was soon surrounded by a thin membrane of ferrocyanide of copper. This membrane was permeable to water, but not to sugar. The result was that the drop imbided water and increased in size. It was also seen to put out prolongations similar to the pseudopodia of amœbæ. As soon as the surface tension of the drop exceeded the internal cohesion, self division occurred, and each resulting half surrounded by a new pellicle of ferrocyanide of copper began to increase in size and then subdivide like its parent drop. R. Dubois, of Lyons, has recently observed bodies similar to the radiobes, to which he has given the name 'vacuolides.' Professor Loeb has shown that fertilization can be artificially brought about and the actions of bodily ferments have been closely imitated by the various metallic enzymes. The *Medical News* concludes its comment as follows: "About ten years ago the world was startled by the announcement from the chemical laboratory of Professor Moissan, of Paris, that the latter had succeeded by means of high pressure and the intense heat of the electric furnace in manufacturing diamonds from amorphous carbon. Although too small to be of great commercial value, the diamonds thus produced were no different from those dug out of the earth. Moissan had merely imitated nature's own process. With the same agent at his disposal, namely great heat and pressure, he succeeded in producing on a small scale the remarkable metamorphosis of carbon which nature, on a larger scale, had accomplished in her vast terrestial laboratory. With a slight stretch of the imagination one may compare the researches of Burke with those of Moissan. Employing a source of energy which is known to have existed at a time when the earth was gradually cooling from its incandescent state, namely radioactivity, and which may have participated in the transformation of the lifeless clod into the pulsating organism, he has imitated nature's handiwork. The radiobes of Burke may thus be regarded as bearing the same relation to the non-living compounds of the sterilized bouillon that the diamonds of Moissan bear to the pieces of structureless charcoal."

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